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Data in Brief

Genome sequencing and annotation of *Laceyella sacchari* strain GS 1-1, isolated from hot spring, Chumathang, Leh, IndiaNavjot Kaur^a, Amit Arora^a, Narender Kumar^b, Shanmugam Mayilraj^{a,*}^a Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene bank (MTCC), CSIR–Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh 160036, India^b Division of Protein Science & Engineering, CSIR–Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh 160036, India

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ABSTRACT

We report the 3.3-Mb draft genome of *Laceyella sacchari* strain GS 1-1, isolated from hot spring water sample, Chumathang, Leh, India. Draft genome of strain GS 1-1 consists of 3,324,316 bp with a G + C content of 48.8% and 3429 predicted protein coding genes and 75 RNAs. *Geobacillus thermodenitrificans* strain NG80-2, *Geobacillus kaustophilus* strain HTA426 and *Geobacillus* sp. Strain G11MC16 are the closest neighbors of the strain GS 1-1.

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Specifications	
Organism/cell line/tissue	<i>Laceyella sacchari</i>
Strain(s)	GS 1-1
Sequencer or array type	Sequencer; the Illumina-HiSeq 1000
Data format	Processed
Experimental factors	Microbial strain
Experimental features	Draft genome of <i>L. sacchari</i> strain GS 1-1; assembly and annotation
Consent	n/a

Direct link to the data

Direct link: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucleotide/ASZU000000000>.

The genus *Laceyella* was proposed by Yoon et al. 2005 after a detailed polyphasic study and reclassification on the genus *Thermoactinomyces* [1]. At present the genus *Laceyella* has four recognized species namely; *Laceyella putida* [1], *L. sacchari*, type species of the genus *Laceyella* [1], *Laceyella sediminis* [2] and *Laceyella tengchongensis* [3]. Strain GS 1-1 is a Gram-positive bacteria and thermophilic bacteria. Cells are aerobic, non-acid-fast, produce

endospores and chemo-organotrophic. Aerial and substrate mycelia are formed. Aerial mycelium is white. Yellow–brown or grayish-yellow soluble pigment may be produced. The cell-wall peptidoglycan contains meso-DAP. Predominant menaquinone is MK-9. Major fatty acids are iso-C_{15:0} and anteiso-C_{15:0}.

L. sacchari strain GS 1-1, was isolated from hot spring of Chumathang, Leh, Ladakh, India, (N 32° 58' E 78° 15"), at the height of 4600 m above sea level. Genomic DNA was extracted from 36 h old culture using ZR Fungal/Bacterial DNA MiniPrep™ as per manufacturer's instructions. The genome of *L. sacchari* strain GS 1-1 was sequenced using the Illumina-HiSeq 1000 paired-end technology that produced a total of 40,874,820 paired-end reads (paired distance (insert size) ~330 bp) of 101 bp. CLC Bio Workbench v6.0.2 (CLC Bio, Denmark) was employed for preprocessing the data so as to trim and remove low quality sequences. A total of 40,668,128 high quality, vector filtered reads (~1194 times coverage) were used for assembly with CLC Bio Workbench (at word size of 45 and bubble size of 98). The final assembly contains 42 contigs of total size 3,324,316 bp with N₅₀ contig length of 249,341 bp; the largest contig assembled measures 698,403 bp. This draft genome comprising 3,324,316 bp was annotated with the help of RAST (Rapid Annotation using Subsystem Technology) system [4] server. A total of 3429 predicted coding regions (CDSs), 6 rRNAs and 69 tRNAs were predicted.

RAST indicates that strain *Geobacillus thermodenitrificans* strain NG80-2 (score 502), *Geobacillus kaustophilus* strain HTA426 (score 471) and *Geobacillus* sp. Strain G11MC16 (score 436) are the closest neighbors of the strain GS 1-1. The strain GS 1-1 contains the genes

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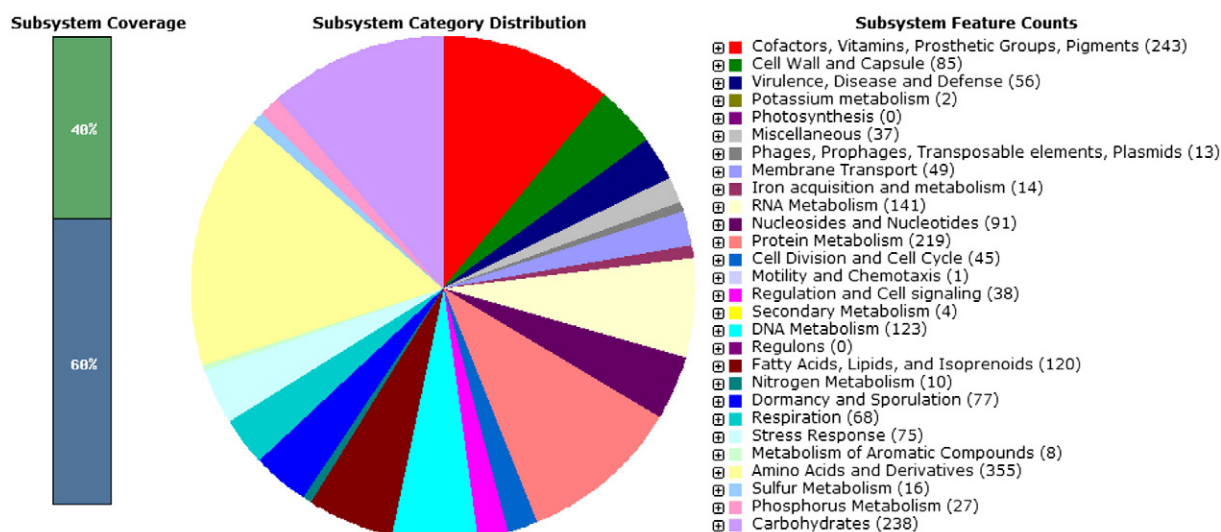


Fig. 1. Sub-system distribution of *L. sacchari* strain GS 1-1 (based on RAST server).

for glycolysis and gluconeogenesis, TCA cycle and pentose phosphate pathway. Genes of alkaline phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.1), ferroxidase (EC 1.16.3.1), manganese superoxide dismutase (EC 1.15.1.1), shikimate kinase I (EC 2.7.1.7.1), chorismate synthase (EC 4.2.3.5), alcohol dehydrogenase (1.1.1.1) and superoxide dismutase [Fe] (EC 1.15.1.1) and pathogenicity islands are also present in the genome annotation of strain GS 1-1. We have mapped all predicted 3429 CDSs to KEGG pathways [5] with the help of KASS server [6]. The genome has all the essential pathways for DNA, RNA metabolism, iron, sulfur and phosphorus acquisition and metabolism pathways (Fig. 1).

Nucleotide sequence accession number

The *L. sacchari* strain GS 1-1 whole genome shot gun (WGS) project has been deposited at DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank under the project accession ASZU000000000 of the project (01) that has the accession numbers ASZU01000001–ASZU01000042.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest on any work published in this paper.

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DRDO, Leh for his help during the expedition to Chumathang, Leh. This work was funded by IMTECH–CSIR. NK is supported by a research fellowship from the University Grant Commission (UGC) Govt. of India, NK² is supported by a research internship from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Govt. of India. This is IMTECH communication number 109/2013.

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